G.R.S. IX—5]

Previous references. (1924. Dis)

File No. 5-23

Serial Nos. 48-49

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 2

Part B for June 1924.

SUBJECT

Measures for the relief of distress in the Kolar District.

No orders were passed on the subject of the resolution for the remission of dry & wet assessment in the affected area during the year 1923-24.

No. 747 / extract of Resolution No. 28 10.

Office of the Secretary, Representative Assembly,
Dated Bangalore 30th April 1924.

Memorandum.

The accompanying resolutions admitted for the ensuing Budget Session of the Representative Assembly ~~are~~ is forwarded with compliments to the Revenue Secretary to Government for needful action.

Nos 7 & 10.

By order,

R Ranganathan.

Secretary, Representative Assembly

(10)

/esolution:

Remission of half wet assessment in Kolar District for the year 1923-24.

Name of members:-

Messrs.K.Ramakrishna Iyer) Kolar Taluk
and Byre Gowda)
Chickchannanjappa Setty, Kolar Mlty.
M.Narasinga Rao) K.G.F.Sanitary Board
O.V.Rajagopal)
K.Poosami, Adidravidajanasabha, K.G.F.
M.Channabasappa, Bowringpet Taluk
Rajahanumappa Chetty -do- Mlty.
Thattireddi &Chinnareddi, Chintamani Taluk.
Sooraiya, Chintamani Municipality.
H.Krishnamurtiachar, Mulbagal Mlty.
K.Shama Rao, Mulbagal Taluk
S.Hampaiah) Sidlaghatta
A.Venkataramana Boyee) Minorities.
Shanbhog Lakshmappa and S.Chikka-muniappa, Sidlaghatta Taluk.
H.Naranaiya) Chickballapur Taluk.
N.Sonnappa)
B.Narayana Reddi) Bagepalli Taluk
Chickkanarasireddi)
L.Vemareddi, Malur Taluk.
Medasanjivaiya, Srinivaspur Taluk.
G.K.Narayana Rao, Gudibanda Sub Taluk
Nanjappa alias Venkatappa, Bowringpet Taluk

This Assembly recommends that, as the Kolar District has suffered considerably during the year 23-24 on account of insufficient rainfall throughout the District, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore be approached with a request to grant the remission of one half of the wet assessment for the said year in respect of all wet and garden lands which have been affected during the year, throughout the District.

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Dis File No. 5 of 1923-24.

Serial No.	
48	To. The Rev Comr. Nos 1045 Dy 25.5.1924. Fds a copy of the resolu with a request that he may be so good as to favor us with their opinion.
49	From The Rev Comr Nos D 28 Dy 22.5.1924. Forwards his opinion in the matter of the remission of half the net assts in the Kolar Dt.

1) The Resolution proposes to request Govt to grant the Remission of one half of the assessment ~~on wet~~ for the year 1923-24 in respect of all wet and garden lands which have been affected during the year, owing to the Financial Conditions throughout the District of Kolar.

2) Govt have in their Orders No 25-6-60 dated 16.1.1924, already shown some Concession in this direction in respect

9

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. 5 of 19 23-24

Serial No.

7

of Gorbidnur Taluk & Gudibanda Sub Taluk. In the case of wet lands, ~~those~~ which yielded not more than a 2 anna crop, they have directed the remission of half wet assessment. As in the other Taluks the General Order of 4th Feb 1922 is applicable, ~~and~~ which provides ample powers to the Revenue Court and other officers to sanction remissions suspensions in all deserving cases.

3). The Rev. Com^r is of opinion that the Resolution may be viewed sympathetically and that whatever concession is given to Kolar District may be extended to the Tumkur District also.

4). If the Resolution is accepted, it is estimated that a sum of about Rs 3,25000 will have to be foregone in the Kolar District, and if it is to be extended to the ~~Dist~~ Tumkur District, the amount to be foregone will go up to about 7 lakhs nearly.

5). It has however, to be conceded that concession similar to what is asked for in the Resolution has been granted in 1908-9 and 1918-19. In the former year Govt granted remission of half wet

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2,

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. 5 of 19 25-24

8588/Dis

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
RECD. on 2 1. MAY 1924
Reg. No. 8588

assessment on wet lands under whatever source of irrigation, which yielded not more than 4 annas crop, throughout the Kolar & Tumkur Districts. As regards garden lands, they suspended the collection of half assessment on lands where there was a great loss of areca or Cocoanut & in cases where wet crops were raised, the same treatment was given as in the case of lands assessed wet. The amount remitted was about 4½ lakhs. In 1918-19 Govt. granted remission of assessment on wet lands in the whole of the Kolar District and portions of Bangalore, Tumkur & Shimoga districts amounting to 3½ lakhs.

6). But there is one difference between those years & the present one. Whereas they succeeded successive bad years, the present one has succeeded a more than normally good year, so that there is no want of stock of food stuffs nor of money in the hands of ryots. The prices of food stuffs did not show any material rise now, whereas they did in their year, and special action has to be taken to make sufficient food material available.

Special real estate has likewise risen.

Agreed.

27/5.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Agreed. Issue orders accordingly.

27/5/24

26.5.24 Issued 28/5

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. 5 of 1923-24

Serial No.

Revised Note on Remission of Assessment in Kolar District for the current year.

1) The Resolution proposed is that half wet assessment should be remitted in respect of all wet and garden lands in the current year throughout the Kolar District. The Rev. Comr. opines that the Resolution may be viewed sympathetically and that whatever concession is shown to Kolar District must be extended to the Tumkur District also. If the Resolution is accepted, a sum of about Rs. 3,25,000 will have to be foregone for the Kolar District alone, and if the principle is extended to the Tumkur District, the amount to be foregone will go up to Rs. 7 lakhs nearly.

2) It has to be conceded that concession similar to the one asked for in the Resolution has been granted in 1908-9 and 1918-19. In the former year a partial remission of half wet assessment on wet lands as well as garden lands grown with wet crops, under whatever source of irrigation, which yielded not more than a 4 anna crop, throughout

Paras 65 & 66 of the report on the administration relief measures in the year 1908-09

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

the Kolar & Tumkur Districts, amounts to about 4½ lakhs of rupees. In 1918-19 Govt granted remission of assessment on wet lands in the whole of the Kolar District and portions of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga Districts amounting to about 3½ lakhs.

Page 9- Para 21 of the Dewan's address to the R.A. (October 24).

3). But in those years, there was no general rule of remission and suspension on account of failure of irrigation under tanks, and in years of drought special action on the part of Govt was necessary. The practice then prevailing is given in page 197 of the Revenue Manual. But subsequently Government have, in their Order of 4th Feb 1922 framed definite rules for the suspension and remission of wet assessment under tanks. Under the present Standing Order, far greater relief is given to ryots than previously. A Special Committee of the Representative Assembly was appointed to investigate the question of remission of wet assessment under the Mysore, Madras and Bombay Systems. After due consideration of the proposals

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. 5 of 1925-26

Serial No.

2

of the Special Committee and of the Revenue Com^n, the Govt. have formulated below rules for Suspension and remission of assessment in the C.D. above quoted. It empowers the Revenue Commissioner to suspend half assessment ~~under~~ on lands ~~behind~~ under tanks, where owing to failure of rains throughout a tract particular tanks do not receive sufficient supply of water & more than half the ayacut remains uncultivated or if cultivated, yield less than a 4 anna crop, if he is satisfied that the concession is deserved. If there should be a failure in the 2nd year also, the amount will be remitted. The application should reach the Collector before the End of November. Under the above R.C. we suspend recovery of half assessment ~~under~~ in all deserving cases, and the question of remission can arise only next year. Necessary relief will be given in the current year & has been ~~and~~ provided for by the above rules, specially because the year 1922-23 was a good year.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. S of 1925-26

Serial No.

4) Besides, Government have already relaxed the rules with regard to the demands of affected Talukas of Gonbidnur, Madrapur, Gudibanda & Koratagere in their Order of 16th Jan 1924, by which half assessment will be remitted altogether instead of being suspended in cases in which wet crops totally failed or did not yield more than 2 annas. Individual applications have also been dispensed with, the tracts being considered as a whole. Time for application, for inspections by local officers etc have also been extended in Govt. Orders dated 7th December 1923 & 2nd February 1924 so as to give ryots better opportunities to avail themselves of the concession. Quite recently Govt. have also ordered a suspension of half wet assessment in all cases in which crops failed altogether or were less than 2 annas, in all the affected Talukas of Kolar and Tumkur Districts, irrespective of time limit and the detailed procedure prescribed in the General Order of 1922. By these measures Govt. have already met the situation

Q

S

J

The Dft is subject to changes if any

Z

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Resolution no 9

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

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Serial No.

and a general prohibition like the one put forward is not called for.

5.6.24.

Rev. Secy.

Please get 4 copies of the note. Also please trace Collection relating to the G. of I. Act.

This is not available. It was searched for the last 30 days & could not be had. It must be put up.

Sent traced & put up. 10.6.24.

This should be sent back by this evening.

5.6.24.

Four copies of the note are sent.

Office Please attach Copies with Govt memo & each copy put in dft

5.6.24

5/6/24.

5.6.24.

attended to 5/6/24

Rev. Secy.

The note is addressed with copy of Govt of India letter dated 6th inst and today submitted herewith. The file relating to Govt of India letter dated 4th Feb 1922 which is with the Secy may kindly be put up & the file submitted to the 2nd member (Finance)

10.6.24.

Rev. Secy.

11 Secy

10/6

(vide secret order flag B)

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

No of resolution in the list.	Subject matter	View of Government.	Officer in charge of the resolution.
9	Remission of half the wet assessment for the year 1923-24 on all wet and garden lands in the Kolar District which have suffered on account of insufficient rainfall.	The resolution is in favour & cannot be accepted in its present form.	Second member of Council.

No. 1733 dt 7-6-24.

Revenue Secretary to Government.

Forwarded with compliments with the request that the columns left blank may be filled up and the file returned to me at Mysore on Sunday the 8th instant.

I have put up the file relating to the Road. The Dewan has ordered that the work is to be carried out. Who has been ~~charge~~ to attend. Where the Road station shall be in charge of the Road keeper.

By order,

Dewan

7/6. Opened by the Secretary to Government

Returned by the Secretary to Government 9/6

Received

No. of resolution in the list.	Subject matter.	View of Government.	Officer in charge of the resolution.
	6666		
9.	Remission of half the wet assessment for the year 1923-24 on all wet and garden lands in the Kolar District which have suffered on account of insufficient rainfall.	The resolution is too general and cannot be accepted in its present form.	Second Member of Council.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Recd 6.30pm
10. JUN. 1924
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL &
ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary, Representative assembly for info. The file in the subject is submitted to the Second member of Council today (Third Thursday)

M Ramunni
for Rev Secy to Govt
for
10/6/24

G. R. S. III—3

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Notice of Amendments to Res/n no. 9.
by
Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar & others.

Subd. for perusal.
Dewan. 8/6

RR
8/6.

Secretaries & the Others
Amendments & the present
one & get Copies also
Translation
RR
8/6

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

DEWAN'S CLOSING REMARKS AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(BIRTHDAY SESSION.)

17th June 1924.

GENTLEMEN,

It is now my pleasing duty, after a long and strenuous Session lasting over a week, to make a few closing observations before this House is adjourned. In the first place, I should like to express my acknowledgment to the House as a whole, for the smooth and businesslike manner in which the discussions relating to the several intricate problems of finance as well as administration and legislation that were put before it were conducted, and the ready and willing co-operation that was afforded to me in the matter of the allocation of time which, as I stated in my Opening Address, was a question of some difficulty as well as delicacy. I compliment the House on the able manner in which it discussed the Budget resolutions as well as the legislative measures that were put before it, specially in respect of the Muzrai Regulation and the Amendment of the Press Regulation. As regards the former, it is unnecessary for me to repeat the assurance given already by the Member in charge of this measure that Government do not intend to assume any larger control or increase the powers of interference over religious institutions than those contemplated under the old Regulation of 1913 and the amending Bill is only a Bill to consolidate the existing law as well as to remove the anamolies and practical difficulties of administration that have come to the notice of Government during the past 10 years.

As regards the amendment of the Press Law, this is not the first time that this difficult question has come up before the Representative Assembly. If I have been able to ascertain from the trend of past discussions the general opinion of the Assembly members on the subject, I have no hesitation in saying that there is a majority of opinion in favour of the repeal of the present Press Law as well as the substitution in its place of another law which, while not stifling honest journalism, will possess adequate means of control in respect of newspapers which are habitual offenders under the laws of sedition and defamation. The view that has been expressed by the majority of the members of this House on the Bill that has been placed before it, will enable Government now to place the draft Bill before the Legislative Council at the earliest possible opportunity, and I for one consider that the draft Bill is the only possible solution and the safest possible compromise of the principles involved in the matter of the relationship between Government on one side and the newspaper press on the other.

The consideration of the Budget for the next year was the chief business of this Session and two and a half days were devoted for the discussion of its general principles and policy and two days to that of the specific recommendations made in the resolutions moved by the members. His Highness' Government feel gratified that, judging from the criticisms that have been made in respect of the general policy of the Budget, there is a concensus of approval although the majority of speakers who took part in the discussions evinced a desire for larger grants under the Major heads of Moral and Material Development. I have taken some pains to calculate the sum total of such recommendations and it will perhaps interest the members of this Assembly to know that the grants additionally asked for would come to at least another Rs. 10 lakhs. Suggestions were made by some to the effect that all such additional

expenditure is obligatory on the part of Government and should be met by economies and retrenchments, and in respect of the frontal attack made by our friends Messrs. Abbas Khan and B. Narasinga Rao on the standard of expenditure under salaries, establishments, etc., as shown in the Budget, I think this deserves more than a passing notice and a satisfactory answer. It is a well known fact that the standard of expenditure of every department has recently been subjected, in the last few years, to the closest possible scrutiny. The possibilities of economies and retrenchments have been fully explored and all feasible savings secured by abolition of appointments, by cutting down the rates of travelling allowances, by curtailing the allotments for contingent charges and by eliminating all items of expenditure of an optional character. Reviewing the action taken on the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee, Government observed in their Order dated 13th January 1923, that out of a total departmental expenditure of about Rs. 250 lakhs open to retrenchments, as large a fraction as one-fifth, *i.e.*, about Rs. 50 lakhs had been reduced. I hope that the magnitude of the retrenchments thus effected would be considered sufficient proof of the seriousness of the efforts made to prune away whatever excessive growth of expenditure there was, of the measure of success that has been achieved and of the practical impossibility of making any further substantial cuts. Any further demand for the application of the scissors appears to me, at the present moment, as not within the range of practical politics. I have repeatedly given the assurance that Government will not hesitate to effect further reduction in expenditure wherever possible, but I must state once for all that it is not the intention of Government to start another elaborate campaign of retrenchments by the establishment of any investigation Committee like the one which we have already had in the year 1921. The administration has been considerably upset—nay, I should say dislocated—

its efficiency has to a large extent been affected by the drastic retrenchments that were made as a result of the deliberations of the Special Finance Committee and on the Government's own initiative and further, many of the useful activities of the administration in those very departments which to-day are clamouring for larger grants than it has been possible for Government to provide in the Budget, were left practically starved during the past three years without any means of providing anything beyond what was absolutely necessary for carrying on. I am prepared to go into any particular proposals for cutting down expenditure here and there and in that respect whatever suggestions have been made will be fully investigated in the coming year, but I would like to point out that even if the largest possible amount of further retrenchments is taken into account, it will not meet even a small fraction of the expenditure that Government are asked additionally to provide in the Budget for the various schemes and development measures with which Government have no doubt the fullest sympathy.

I regret that the general criticism too often levelled against Government that a very large part of the public revenues is absorbed in paying the salaries of officers, and that not much of it is left to be expended on objects which are of direct benefit to the people, has as usual been again brought forward in the present Session. I am afraid that those who hold this view have not paused to enquire into the nature of the duties of Public Service Departments and the kind of outlay required for the performance of such duties. Excepting expenditure on works—which is only a small part of the whole—the bulk of the outlay of a Government cannot but consist of salaries. This will be evident from a glance at the expenditure side of the Budget itself. Take for instance any of the following departments: Land Revenue, Excise, Income-tax, Stamps, Registration, Supervision of Mines, General

Administration, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Medical and Sanitation, Vaccination, Education, Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, and Co-operative Societies; the expenditure incurred on departments like the above is almost entirely on salaries and it cannot be otherwise. The administration and collection of revenues, the preservation of peace and order, the maintenance of Educational Institutions and the affording of help and guidance to the public in matters like agriculture, industries and co-operation are themselves the public objects for which the different departments exist. Even in the case of departments like Forest and Public Works which are engaged in the conservation and exploitation of resources or in the execution of works, there is need for adequate establishments for the efficient performance of these duties and the expenditure on salaries of a fairly large part of the funds allotted to them is unavoidable. It will thus be seen that the major part of the revenues of a Government must necessarily be spent on salaries and it is not fair to regard this inevitable feature of public administration as something abnormal or avoidable. Further, no activities of any department can be combined or developed without suitable agencies and even when lump-sums are asked for, it is forgotten that part of the money provided has to go towards the necessary establishment.

Yet another criticism is that the administration is top-heavy, that the policy of retrenchments has only resulted in the removal of low paid men and that the cost of some of the offices like the Secretariat continues to be extravagant. These observations again are, I fear, unfounded. As stated in the order passed on the Report of the Special Finance Committee, 115 gazetted appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and above up to Rs. 1,000 per month have been abolished. It is true that here and there some new appointments have had to be created. I would, in this connection,

invite your attention to what I stated on this subject in my Opening Address. An administration is a living organism and if it should function properly, it should adapt itself to changing conditions. Let me illustrate this point by giving one or two instances. We are gradually extending the Separation Scheme to the remaining districts and this measure requires the creation of a few appointments of Magistrates. Again, the Constitutional Reforms have necessitated the appointment of a Secretary to the two Houses. When new conditions of this kind call for a few fresh appointments, it is not fair to find fault with Government for sanctioning them. The greatest possible vigilance is being exercised for keeping down the expenditure on establishments and I shall give an instance in support of this statement. I do not know if it is sufficiently realised what a large addition to the work of the Secretariat and the subordinate offices is entailed by the preparation of the material necessary for answering the increasing number of interpellations by members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The replies to the interpellations at this Session of the Assembly with the connected appendices form a printed compilation of 52 pages of foolscap and even that did not satisfy the members in some instances and the additional work thrown on the staff, superior and subordinate, of all departments in making this material ready at short notice may, I think, be well imagined. No extra staff, however, has been so far entertained in the Secretariat or other offices for attending to this work. The existing establishments, gazetted and non-gazetted, reduced in many cases according to the policy of retrenchments, are trying to cope with the ever-increasing work. I hope that the critics who demand more and more retrenchments even in existing establishments will kindly bear in mind the growing volume of public work and the exacting conditions under which it has now to be performed. As regards the Secretariat, I may state that its

cost in the year 1918-19 was Rs. 4·77 lakhs and it was brought down in the year 1922-23 to Rs. 4·25 lakhs, *i.e.*, by half a lakh, and this reduced level is now being adhered to in spite of the very appreciable additional work which has devolved and is still devolving upon this office.

I unreservedly admit the paramount need for keeping the cost of Government departments as low as possible but may I also urge that the Executive which is entrusted with the duty of efficiently carrying on the administration from day to day and which is accountable for the stewardship of the vital interests committed to its care, requires some latitude in regard to the agency and organization necessary for the discharge of its heavy and growing responsibilities?

Some of the members observed that if provision had been made, as in the past, for the Reserve Funds, the Budget for next year would have resulted in a deficit. I can only refer those who offer such criticism to the condition of our annual finances for some years previous to 1922-23 and the strenuous efforts that were required to reach the position in which we find ourselves to-day. This criticism overlooks the fact that we were confronted by chronic deficits and that by persistent endeavour we have reduced our annual Budgets to a condition of equilibrium. The scheme of Reserves devised in the days of substantial and recurring surpluses provided for an annual contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Famine Insurance, Rs. 5 lakhs to the Irrigation Capital, and Rs. 3½ lakhs to the Non-recurring Reserve and for a saving of 60 per cent of Gold Mining Revenues for the formation of a Capitalization Fund and between them all, these contributions amounted annually to about Rs. 21 lakhs. For want of resources, the contribution to the Irrigation Capital Reserve ceased from the year 1919-20 and those to the remaining Reserves from the succeeding year. Without paying anything to these Reserves,

the Revenue Account of the year 1920-21—remember please without paying anything for this Reserve—closed with a deficit of about Rs. 30 lakhs. Now let us see what is the corresponding position in the Budget of 1924-25. In place of a deficit of Rs. 30 lakhs, we have a surplus of about Rs. ¾ lakh and that, after providing a sum of Rs. 42 lakhs for the service of loans raised for Capital Works since 1920. The improvement in the Budget for 1924-25 therefore, compared with the year 1920-21, is thus Rs. 30 *plus* 42 *plus* ¾ = Rs. 72¾ lakhs. I would ask whether this is not a substantial improvement in our financial position and also whether it is not as much as could possibly have been accomplished within the short period of three years. This result has been attained both by expansion of revenue and by retrenchment of expenditure but it has enabled us only to reach the stage of bare equilibrium. This is entirely due to the fact that we have some Capital Works which are still unable to pay for the service of the loans from which they have been financed. The Sinking Fund and Interest charges of the debt which is now unproductive involve a drain of Rs. 42 lakhs on the General Revenues and this amount is double that of the contributions to the Reserves, which we could easily have set aside every year but for this drain. I hope I have made it now quite clear that, if we are not able to save a sum of about Rs. 20 lakhs annually for the essential Reserves, it is because some of our large productive works have disappointed expectations and the money which has been made available as the result of measures for the rehabilitation of our finances and which would otherwise have gone to the Reserves, have now to be diverted for the service of this unproductive debt. The criticism, therefore, that the contributions to the Reserves have not yet been resumed, overlooks some of these obvious features of our finances.

An observation was made that the cost of our Revenue

Departments—Land Revenue, Forest, Excise and Income-tax—was excessive in comparison with the expenditure on the corresponding departments of the adjoining British Indian Provinces. I have had the percentages calculated for Madras, Bombay and Mysore and find that based on the latest available figures, the proportion of revenues absorbed in meeting the expenditure on these Departments in Mysore compares very favourably with that in the two Provinces. The percentage in the case of Land Revenue is 22 in Mysore against 32 in Madras and 38 in Bombay; that for Excise is 6 in both Mysore and Madras against 10 in Bombay. In regard to Income-tax, the percentage is 4 in Mysore against 3 for the whole of India and this difference is due to more than one reason. Income-tax is only a recent levy in Mysore and it will take some time for it to reach its proper level. Besides, the conditions of trade and commerce being what they are in the State, the yield of this tax cannot possibly be as large as it is in British Provinces like Bombay and Bengal. In spite, however, of these causes calculated to make the cost of administration and collection of Income-tax heavier in Mysore than in British India, I think that the percentage will be sensibly reduced with the growth of revenue on which we can confidently count. Taking Forest, the proportion is 53 in Mysore as against 100 in Madras and 57 in Bombay and if the calculation is made on the Budget figures for the next year, the Mysore proportion stands reduced from 53 to 39. I may, however, add that in the case of a department like the Forest, the figures of revenue and expenditure alone are not sufficient for stating whether the administration is economical or otherwise and it is necessary to take into account important factors like the nature of the resources of the forests, the methods and the agency necessary for their exploitation and conservation and the markets—far or near—where there is demand for the products to be disposed of, for making comparisons and drawing inferences from them.

Turning now to the various proposals made to augment the allotments made in the Budget, Government have carefully considered how far they can meet the wishes of this Assembly in the matter, and I am pleased to be able to announce that they are prepared to sanction additional funds for the following:—

Improvement of Town and Minor Municipalities	.. ..	Rs. 10,000
Village Improvements	.. ..	Rs. 10,000
Extension of Separation Scheme in the Tumkur District	.. ..	Rs. 15,000
Drinking Water Wells	.. ..	Rs. 10,000
Total	..	Rs. 45,000

These will be accordingly put to the vote of the Legislative Council. The complaint about the inadequacy of allotments for Minor Tanks and for supplies and services to the Medical Institutions will be noted, and, if possible, we shall go to the Legislature for supplemental grants in the course of the year, if the condition of our year's finances admits of this being done.

In the discussions on the Budget, reference was made by some of the members to the progress of primary education and expenditure thereon, and it was stated that the programme of conversion of aided schools outlined in the Education Memorandum had not been carried out. I have already explained that the financial resources calculated upon in the Education Memorandum have not yet been realised and that this has been the reason for the slowness in carrying out the programme. Still, a considerable measure of progress has been made with the help of the Education Cess raised in certain of the Districts and the special grants made by Government. In the districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan, 41 new primary schools

have already been opened and 329 aided schools have been converted into Government schools. In the programme to be carried out in the coming year, it is proposed to open 90 new schools and to convert 615 aided schools into Government Institutions in the districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, as well as in Bangalore and Chitaldurg Districts. You will thus see that 131 new schools will be opened and 944 aided schools will be converted by the end of the coming year. This is an accomplishment of the programme to a considerable extent considering the financial difficulties we have to go through.

The complaint that the grant for Primary Education is not adequate overlooks the steady advance of expenditure during the past three years under this head. The expenditure has increased from Rs. 17,21,600 in 1921-22 to Rs. 20,67,700 in the current year and the expenditure sanctioned in the Budget year is Rs. 22,32,000. The Educational Budget, excluding the University, contemplates an expenditure of Rs. 38,22,000. If the general conditions justify, Government will be prepared to supplement the grant for Primary Education by another Rs. 28,000 making a total of Rs. 38,50,000 but, at present, it is not possible to sanction this in the Budget which is now just balanced.

A further close examination of the Budget in the light of the explanations I have now furnished will, I hope, enable this House and specially Mr. Narasinga Rao and Mr. Abbas Khan who most ably criticised its general policy, to take a fairer view of the situation and remove the misconceptions that their remarks may possibly give rise to.

I am sorry that it has not been possible to complete all the business that was put in the agenda at this Session even after extending the period fixed under the rules and standing orders by two days. Much of the business that remains

undisposed of will naturally lapse, but it may be gratifying to the members to know that although technically they do lapse, Government will take due notice of the various matters that are intended to be brought to their notice by the several resolutions and representations yet to be considered and will bestow their careful attention on them in the course of the next year's administration.

Gentlemen, I thank you all again for the pains you have taken to help the administration with your advice and suggestions. I now declare the first Budget Session of the newly re-constituted Representative Assembly, closed. I wish you all a safe return to your homes. We shall look forward with much pleasure to meeting you here again at the Dasara Session in October next. On behalf of Government, I wish you all success in your work, which I hope you will now extend in your respective constituencies outside this Assembly, during the recess, by educating public opinion by a careful study of all public questions and by setting up an efficient organisation of public life in the country which will consolidate all efforts for the promotion of the common good of all classes amongst His Highness' subjects.

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. 5 of 1923-24

Serial No.

Resolution no 9 relating to the remission of half the wet assts in the Kolar, Tumkur and Bellary Distts was not taken for want of time.

There are also two representations which were not discussed for the above reason and they have some bearing on the general subject of remission & suspension of Land revenue during the time of scarcity of rainfall.

These are now submitted for orders with refce to the closing remarks of the Dewan at the last Exec. Session on 7.6.24.

25/6/24

Resubmitted after doing the needful as directed in the margin.

26/6/24 The typed note is not in this file. Put it up at once.

26.6.24.

Note put up

27/6/24 It will be seen from the note

The two Things are distinct from each other... The resolution relates to this year. The subject relates to the change of system of allotment of Land Revenue Separate files of Rev. Branch. Pls see. 25.6.24.

vide page 12

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. 5 of 1923-24

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
RECD. ON 28. JUN. 1924
Reg. No. 7351

That Govt have already granted all possible Concessions to the ryots of the affected Taluks, to whom ~~remission~~ suspension is as good as remission in so far as the present year is concerned, as they ~~do~~ need not pay now in any case. The question of remission can only arise if next year also the crops should fail in the tracts.

26.6.24.

Rev. Secy. In further action necessary

Dewan) I agree 26.6.24.

30.6.24.

30.6.24.

B

Collectors to be informed

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. G/33]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

No. 1045/D

dis 5-23-48 Encl 1

dated 2.5.24

To

The Revenue Comm
in mysi

Sir,

In forwarding herewith a copy of the resolution admitted for the ensuing Budget session of the Representative Assembly in June 1924, on the subject of the remission of half wet assessment in Kolar District for the year 1923-24, I am directed to request you to favour Govt with your views thereon within a week ~~at a very early date~~.

I have etc

1.5.24

for Secretary

WD 2230—GPB—1,00,000—23-7-20

36352

No. D.28 of 23-24.

Office of the Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore,
Bangalore. the 22nd May 1924.

From

K. Chandy, Esquire, B.A.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

K.V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, Bangalore.

Dis. 23 MAY 1924

Sir,

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 1081/Dis. dated 13th May 1924 regarding the resolution admitted for the ensuing budget session of the Representative Assembly on the subject of the remission of half wet assessment in Kolar District for the year 1923-24, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of letter No.H.C.107/23-24 dated 19th May 1924 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, in the matter and to state that a kind perusal of the rainfall statement will show that the total rainfall during the current year 1923-24 up to end of March 1924 was not only below the average rainfall but also far below that recorded in the year 1918-19.

I am therefore of opinion that the resolution may be considered as sympathetically as is possible at present; but whatever concession is allowed to Kolar will have to be extended to Tumkur also. Of course no concession can be allowed except in cases where crops have not been raised or have failed.

In regard to the financial aspect of the proposal, it may be stated that according to the budget estimates of receipts for -- 1923-24, a sum of Rs.4,29,250 and Rs.2,22,807 is expected to be realised under wet and garden assessment respectively in all the 11 taluks of Kolar District by the end of the current official year: and the sum to be remitted under wet assessment, in case the resolution is given effect to will be less than Rs.2,14,625 which is half the estimated receipts, while the amount proposed

for

for remission in the Goribidnur Taluk and Gudibanda Sub Taluk in accordance with the Government Order of 16th January 1924 is only Rs. ~~18,922-12-1~~ 18,992-12-1 (i.e. half wet assessment) and the sum proposed for suspension in 7 other taluks comes up to Rs.87,055-7-2 (vide copy of statement forwarded with this office No. D.28 of 1923-24 dated 24th May 1924).

The figures given above are tentative and subject to correction and the Deputy Commissioner will, if required, be asked to furnish correct figures for the information of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K Chandy

Revenue Commissioner.

vRR/-
RC

Copy of letter No.H.C.107/23-24 dated 19th May 1924 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

With reference to your office memo No.28 of 23-24 dated the 8th instant, calling for my opinion in respect of the resolution admitted for the ensuing bedget session of the Representative Assembly on the subject of the remission of half wet assessment in the Kolar District for the year 23-24, I have the honour to enclose herein, a comparative statement showing the average rainfall in the District in the years -- 18-19, 1922-23 and 1923-24 and to state that the rainfall recorded in the current year is considerably below the average for the District and that gauged in the year 1918-19 when remission of half wet assessment was granted throughout the District as per Government Order No. R.13579-88/L.R. 375-18-13 dated the 24th April 1919.

2. A perusal of the monthly rainfall statement of the District for the year shows that the rainfall which was scanty throughout the year was practically a complete failure from October 1923 in all the Taluks and as a consequence none of the tanks excepting a few which had some small quantity had any quantity of water. The failure of drinking water supply was general and irrigation wells failed as the rainfall was very poor during the year.

3. There is no doubt that the rainfall in the year 22-23 was comparatively good but hot such as enables the people to realise a crop sufficient to tide over a lean year of the type we are now passing through. The great difficulty for fodder experienced by the people and the present condition of the cattle is further proof of their low economical condition.

4. From my own experience of the extensive tours through

the

the District during the year, I could say that in many places both the dry and wet crops were a complete failure.

5. Under the foregoing circumstances, I consider that the resolution deserves a very sympathetic consideration.

6. The Government granted half remission on bagayet lands cultivated with wet crops in 1908-09 and on the same grounds the concession was extended to such lands in the year 18-19 by the Revenue Commissioner.

"C O P Y"

for Revenue Commissioner. 22/5/24

VRR/-
Qel

Rainfall

Number	Months	Kolar				Bowringpet				Chintamani			
		1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	average	1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	average	1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	
1	April	1 37	- 3	94	1 21	- 80	- 65	1 11	1 40	- 30	-	-	
2	May	2 33	3 31	2 36	3 26	3 76	4 30	- 81	3 38	3 84	2 32	-	
3	June	1 0	2 37	15	2 72	- 60	- 65	1 56	2 21	- 45	3 16		
4	July	1 32	2 35	1 51	2 75	- 81	2 62	- 83	2 51	1 18	2 52	1	
5	August	0 65	4 66	25	3 92	3 21	4 03	- 60	3 99	- 63	2 68	1	
6	September	6 19	- 45	8 60	5 08	3 49	- 35	5 87	5 48	4 10	1 76	4	
7	October	0 62	7 30	2 72	4 79	1 11	8 5	2 21	5 34	- 20	7 92	2	
8	November	4 19	7 3	- - -	3 16	5 89	5 80	- 8	3 26	3 31	8 68	-	
9	December	0 70	- 12	- 5	- 74	- 68	- 15	- 11	- 71	- 20	- 13	-	
10	January	0 45	- 70	- 9	- 21	- 60	1 6	- 7	- 18	- 40	- 33	-	
11	February	0 - - -	- - -	- - -	9	- - -	- 6	- - -	- 11	- - -	- - -	-	
12	March	0 71	- 6	- - -	42	- 75	- 20	- - -	- 39	- 35	- - -	-	
	Total	19 53	28 38	16 67	28 35	21 70	27 92	13 25	28 86	14 96	29 50	11 8	

		Chickballapur				Bagepally				Gonibidnur			
1	April	- 92	- 10	1 17	1 15	2 16	- 54	1 69	- 77	- 78	1 17	-	
2	May	3 41	- 88	- 80	3 21	1 77	2 6	2 39	1 81	- 22	1 46	-	
3	June	2 97	2 31	2 84	2 92	- 34	4 -	1 23	2 28	2 20	1 7	-	
4	July	1 47	4 29	3 1	3 74	1 81	4 10	1 66	2 79	2 -	1 5	2	
5	August	1 67	6 89	6 37	4 46	2 07	1 23	- -	3 4	1 70	1 17	1	
6	September	3 13	1 53	3 20	6 26	2 33	3 45	5 86	5 2	6 -	1 18	3	
7	October	- 74	3 82	2 25	5 45	- 26	3 98	2 6	3 85	- -	2 92	2	
8	November	3 71	5 24	- - -	2 52	3 55	4 75	- - -	2 23	2 23	4 80	-	
9	December	- - -	- - -	- - -	45	- 20	- - -	- - -	40	- 10	- - -	-	
10	January	- 12	0 40	- - -	18	- - -	- 20	- - -	10	- - -	2 20	-	
11	February	- - -	- - -	- - -	19	- - -	- - -	- - -	4	- - -	- 90	-	
12	March	1 16	- 15	- - -	46	- 68	- 47	- - -	15	- - -	- - -	-	
	Total	19 30	25 61	19 64	30 99	15 17	24 78	14 89	22 48	15 23	15 92	10	92

Co

Statement, Kolar District.

	Srinivasapur				Mulbagal				Gidlaghatta			
average	1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	Average	1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	Average	1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	Average
1 10	1 55	- 32	- 56	- 98	- 61	1 88	0 86	1 4	1 26	- 45	1 25	- 87
2 82	3 98	3 4	1 37	2 98	1 42	5 68	1 8	3 6	4 74	2 17	1 38	3 22
2 44	- 26	1 70	- 93	2 17	- 66	4 51	- 78	2 56	1 31	5 57	1 93	2 55
3 1	1 78	2 4	1 7	2 96	1 39	1 -	1 32	2 83	2 67	2 55	2 40	3 5
3 11	1 63	6 21	1 1	3 91	1 5	3 66	. 97	4 41	- 88	3 14	3 21	3 76
4 66	2 39	- 44	7 5	5 71	2 66	- 73	6 13	5 15	1 99	1 23	3 3	5 39
5 39	- -	9 75	3 28	4 65	- 40	4 93	4 77	5 18	- 20	6 24	1 79	5 41
3 11	3 18	8 16	. 6	3 5	5 40	10 63	- -	3 34	3 72	4 57	- -	2 97
- 76	- -	- -	- 4	- 51	- 35	- 20	- 17	1 4	- -	- -	- -	- 61
- 20	1 72	- 17	- -	- 17	- 50	- 16	- 16	0 26	25	- 40	- -	- 16
- 10	- -	- 11	- -	- 13	- -	- 8	- -	- 17	- -	- -	- -	- 8
- 26	- 69	- 11	- -	- 46	1 29	- 66	- -	- 34	- 89	- -	- -	- 41
26 96	17 16	32 5	15 37	27 66	15 73	34 6	16 24	29 38	17 91	24 32	14 99	28 48

continued below.

	Malur				Gudibanda.				Remarks
0 67	- 43	- 46	1 29	1 21	- 6	- -	- 60	- 91	The rainfall during the
2 80	2 24	5 49	1 60	3 86	1 90	2. 2	1 80	2 94	year 1923-24 (current
2 22	- 25	2 77	- 95	2 10	2 28	4 67	- 64	3 24	year) is not only far
2 72	2 15	2 99	2 45	2 83	- 86	3 3	2 91	4 20	below the average but
3 78	1 12	4 3	1 22	4 -	3 61	3 2	- 65	4 25	less than what recorded
6 2	4 15	2 26	3 22	6 14	5 97	2 50	5 24	6 16	in the year 1918-19,
4 68	1 95	6 47	1 32	5 9	- 16	3 46	1 83	4 83	when remission of
2 3	10 50	5 49	- -	2 61	4 85	4 56	- -	2 81	half net assessment
- 22	- -	- 10	- -	- 52	- 12	- -	- -	- 42	was sanctioned by
- 7	- 55	- 56	- 20	- 14	- 4	- 30	- -	- 8	Government owing to
- 8	- -	- -	- -	- 16	- -	- 30	- -	- 12	failure of rains.
- 14	- 55	- 35	- -	- 39	- 41	- -	- -	- 13	
25 43	23 89	30 87	12 25	29 5	20 26	23 86	13 67	30 9	

PY."

For Revenue Commissioner 23/5/24

3 Copies of the Amendment

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
7. JUN. 1924
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL &
ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

From

Messrs B. Sreenivasaraghavan
Inamdar Anekal

and

Honnagangappa.
Land lord Jigani Anekal Taluk
R. A members Anekal Taluk

To

The Secretary
Representative Assembly
Camp Mysore -

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
8. JUN. 1924
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL &
ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Sir,

We request that you may be good enough to include the following ammendments to the Resolution No 9, in the agenda of the ensuing Budget Session of the Representative Assembly, to be moved by us

Amendment proposed by Mr B. Sreenivasa Iyengar & Honnagangappa, Anekal Taluk :-

Perhaps Correct

Subd with a Copy of the resolution
K 8/6

[In Resolution No 9, regarding wet remission (1) please ~~for~~ Substitute "Kolar, Bangalore and Tumkur districts" for the words "Kolar district". (2) Please Substitute ~~for~~ the words "insufficient rain fall throughout the said three districts" for the words "insufficient rainfall throughout the district" and (3) please Substitute the words "during the year, throughout the said three districts" for the words "during the year, throughout the district".]

We have the honour to be
Sir
your most obedient Servants

B Sreenivasa Iyengar
Hon. Gangappa
R. A. members

5/6/24

Amendment proposed by Mr.B.Sreenivasa Iyengar and Honnagangappa, Anekal Taluk.

In resolution No.9 regarding wet remission (1) ~~please~~ please substitute "Kolar, Bangalore and Tumkur Districts" for the words " Kolar District. (2) Please substitute the words "insufficient rain fall throughout the said three districts" for the words "insufficient rainfall throughout the district" and (3) please substitute the words "during the year throughout the said three districts" for the words"during the year throughout the district"

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Budget Session, 1924.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. "This Assembly recommends for the consideration of Government the desirability of adopting Kannada as the sole language for all official correspondence connected with the Administration of the State, in all offices and meetings, including Civil and Criminal Courts instead of in the English Language."

Movers.—Messrs. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and Jammatige Shama Jois, Koppa Taluk.

2. "This assembly recommends to Government that a mixed committee of non-official representatives of the Assembly and the Legislative Council with an adequate number of Government Officers be appointed to go into the question of the system of revenue and taxes and expenditure obtaining in the State and to make suitable recommendations."

Movers.—Messrs. H. V. Rangaswami, H. Boranna, K. Mahadevappa and A. Naraniengar, Hassan.

3. "The Government may be pleased to consider the desirability of nominating to higher Government service as Probationary Assistant Commissioners and Revenue Probationers, graduates who are natives of the Malnad Districts with a view to give an incentive to higher education among the people of Malnad and affording an opportunity to such graduates to serve the Government in a higher capacity."

Mover.—Mr. A. Ananthiah, Shimoga Taluk.

4. "That the Government be pleased to establish in each district an appointment committee to work in conjunction with the Mysore Central Recruitment Board, so that the recommendations of the Miller Committee report may be completely brought into effect."

Movers.—Messrs. S. Virabhadrappa and Sati Halappa, Chitaldrug.

5. "This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the proportion of representation of the backward communities in the Executive service of the Police Department and the ministerial and executive service of the Medical Department be raised to 75 per cent of the total appointments in the above said departments, as the 50 per cent fixed in the Government Order on the Miller Committee report has been reached."

Mover.—Mr. Nilgiri G. Sanjeeviah, Kurubarasangham, Bangalore City.

6. "As the slaughter of kine operates as a great evil on the country, this House respectfully recommends that the slaughter of kine and their sale for slaughtering purposes may be put down by legislation."

Movers.—Messrs. Shamasastry, Maddagiri Municipality, Singri Nanjappa and D. S. Mallappa, Tiptur Taluk.

7. "The Representative Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the prohibition by means of legislation, of the sale of cows and bull calves fit for being used in agriculture to butchers for the sake of slaughter and the use of cows for ploughing lands and drawing carts."

Mover.—Mr. H. N. Raghavendra Rao, Hunsur Rural Constituency.

8. "The Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that for the purpose of election to the Representative Assembly, Legislative Council and other Local Bodies, Shanbhogs holding active appointments be treated as Government servants."

Mover.—Mr. B. L. Byanna, Bangalore City.

Kolar, Bangalore and Tumkur districts have

9. "This assembly recommends that, as the Kolar District has suffered considerably during the year 1923-24 on account of insufficient rainfall throughout the district, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore be approached with a request to grant the remission of one half of the wet assessment for the said year in respect of all wet and garden lands which have been affected during the year, throughout the district."

said district

said three districts.

Movers.—Messrs.—

K. Ramakrishna Iyer and Baire Gowda, Kolar Taluk.

Chikchannanjappa Setti, Kolar Municipality.

M. Narasinga Rao and O. V. Rajagopal, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area.

K. Poosami, Adidravidajana Sabha, Kolar Gold Fields.

M. Channabasappa, Bowringpet Taluk.

Rajahanumappa Chetty, Bowringpet Municipality.

Thati Reddi and Chinnareddi, Chintamani Taluk.

Sooraiya, Chintamani Municipality.

H. Krishnamurtiachar, Mulbagal Municipality.

K. Shama Rao, Mulbagal Taluk.

S. Hampaiah and A. Venkataramana Boyee, Sidlaghatta.

Shanbhog Lakshmappa and S. Chikkamuniappa, Sidlaghatta Taluk.

H. Naranaiya and N. Sonnappa, Chikballapur Taluk.

B. Narayana Reddi and Chikkanarasireddi, Bagepalli Taluk.

L. Vema Reddi, Malur Taluk.

Medasanjivaiya, Srinivaspur Taluk.

G. K. Narayana Rao, Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.

Nanjappa *alias* Venkatappa, Bowringpet Taluk.

10. "That as, in the opinion of this House, the Lawyers form an important body in the State, and that, as the Representation accorded to them is inadequate, it is respectfully prayed that the qualifications of voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly may be revised and that due representation may be accorded in the Legislative Council as follows :—

(*i*) Widening the constituency for the Representative Assembly by the inclusion of pleaders practising in Mysore and declaring them eligible for election to the Representative Assembly.

(*ii*) According a seat in the Legislative Council for a member to be elected, by the entire constituency comprising of Advocates enrolled in the Chief Court of Mysore and practising in the Mysore State and Pleaders practising likewise, from among the Advocates enrolled in the Chief Court of Mysore and practising in the Mysore State."

Mover.—Mr. C. B. Srinivasa Rao, Legal Interests.

W D 2222—GPB—500—30-5-24

the resolution relating to the

~~Select~~ Note on Remission of assessment in Kolar District for the current year.

1. The resolution proposed is that half ~~the~~ assessment should be remitted in respect of all wet and garden lands in this current year throughout the Kolar District. The Revenue Commissioner opines that the resolution may be viewed sympathetically and that whatever concession is shown to Kolar District must be extended to the Tumkur District also. If the resolution is accepted, a sum of about Rs. 3,25,000/- will have to be foregone for the Kolar District alone, and if the principle is extended to the Tumkur District, the amount to be foregone will go up to Rs. 7 lakhs nearly.

2. It has to be conceded that concession similar to the one asked for in the resolution was granted in 1908-09 and 1918-19. In the former year Government granted remission of half wet assessment on wet lands as well as garden lands grown with wet crops, under whatever source of irrigation, which yielded not more than one crop, throughout the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, amounting to about 4½ lakhs of Rupees. In 1918-19 Government granted remission of assessment on wet lands in the whole of the Kolar District and portions of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga Districts amounting to about 3½ lakhs.

3. But in those years, there was no general rule of remissions and suspensions on account of failure of irrigation under tanks and in years of drought special action on the part of Government was necessary. The practice then prevailing is given in para 197 of the Revenue Manual. But subsequently Government have, in their order of 4th February 1922, framed definite rules for the suspension and remission of wet assessment under tanks. Under the pre-

sent

present standing order, far greater relief is given to ryots than previously. A Special Committee of the Representative Assembly was appointed to investigate the question of remission of wet assessment under the Mysore, Madras and Bombay systems. After due consideration of the proposals of the Special Committee and of the Revenue Commissioner, Government have formulated liberal rules for suspension and remission of assessment in the Government Order above quoted. It empowers the Revenue Commissioner to suspend half wet assessment on lands under tanks, where, owing to failure of rains throughout a tract, particular tanks do not receive sufficient supply of water and more than half the atchkat remains uncultivated or if cultivated, yields less than a 4 anna crop, if he is satisfied that the concession is deserved. If there should be a failure in the 2nd year also, the amount will be remitted. The applications should reach the Amildar before the end of November. Under this order Revenue Commissioner will suspend recovery of half wet assessment in all deserving cases, and the question of remission can arise only next year. Necessary relief to the ryots for the current year should be deemed to have been amply provided for by the above rules, specially because the year 1922-23 was a good year.

4. Besides, Government have already relaxed the rules with regard to the more seriously affected Taluks of Goribidnur, Maddagiri, Gudibanda and Kortagere in their order of 16th January 1924 by which half assessment will be remitted altogether instead of being suspended in cases in which wet crops totally failed or did not yield more than 2 annas. Individual applications have also been dispensed with, the tracts affected adversely being considered as a whole. Time for applications, for inspections by

local

local Officers &c. has also been extended in Government Orders dated the 7th December 1923 and 2nd February 1924 so as to give ryots better opportunities to avail themselves of the concession. ~~Quite recently~~ Government have also ordered a suspension of half wet assessment in all cases in which crops failed altogether or were less than 4 annas, in all the affect Taluks of Kolar and Tumkur Districts, irrespective of time limit and the detailed procedure prescribed in the General Order of 1922. By these measures, Government have already met the situation and a General proposition like the one put forward is not called for.

Draft has been submitted.

5.6.24.

A copy of the G.O. dated 6th January 1924 refd to above is also putup on the recommendation of the Revenue Commr., Govt have also sanctioned the suspense for one year of ½ garden assessment under tanks, wells & Talaparigas and ½ wet assessment under wells & Talaparigas in the Taluks of Maddagiri, Pavagada & Goribidnur & the subtaluks of Hosakote & Gudibanda. (Copy of G.O. put up)

~~The file with a draft G.O. as above is submitted to the Dewan for orders with a view to issue to-day i.e. to 6.24~~

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. R. 3748-58—L. R. 502-17-10, dated 4th February 1922.

Suspension and remission of wet assessment.

Issues revised rules in the matter of——on tank irrigated lands and directs that the rules be adopted tentatively for a period of five years.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 4276, dated 12th November 1921, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a set of draft rules in the matter of suspension and remission of wet assessment on tank irrigated lands.

ORDER NO. R. 3748-58—L. R. 502-17-10, DATED 4th FEBRUARY 1922.

It has been the settled policy of Government as laid down in Government Orders No. 9048-55—Pet. 151, dated 16th April 1897, and R. 1211-2—L. R. 331-06-4, dated 10th August 1907, to grant partial remission of assessment only when there is a general failure of wet crop in any locality and consequent distress and not in individual cases where a tank on which lands are dependent for their irrigation does not obtain a sufficient supply of water in any year on account of deficient rainfall.

2. But it having been frequently pressed on the attention of Government at the successive Sessions of the Representative Assembly, that the existing policy should be changed so as to afford greater relief to the raiyats, a Special Committee of the Representative Assembly was constituted in Government Order No. Camp—C. 122-71—G. M. 418-17-1, dated 4th November 1917, to investigate the question of remission of wet assessment under the Mysore, Madras and Bombay systems, and to examine the representations on the subject. The report of the Committee has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. In this connection the Revenue Commissioner has submitted his proposals which have been carefully considered by Government. In the last Session of the Assembly also the subject was discussed at length and the members were informed that the issue of suitable rules was under consideration and, that after these are issued they might make further representations, if necessary if the rules did not afford the expected relief.

3. Government are accordingly pleased to issue the following rules, in supersession of those now in force and to direct that they be adopted tentatively for a period of five years, after which any changes that may be deemed necessary in the light of the experience gained in their practical working will be further considered.

(1) Where, owing to failure of rains throughout any tract, any tank in such tract has not received an adequate supply of water, so that more than half the area of wet lands under it has remained uncultivated, or has, even though cultivated, yielded a crop of not more than 4 annas, the recovery of half the assessment for the year on all the *wet* lands under such tank may be suspended by the Revenue Commissioner, provided that he is satisfied that the tract is already so impoverished or the previous harvests have been so poor as to render such a measure of relief necessary.

(2) The amount of assessment suspended under Rule (1) shall be collected in the following year along with that year's khistbandi, unless there is a similar failure of crop or a harvest of not more than 4 annas in that year also, in which case it will be remitted.

(3) Application for suspension or remission under Rules (1) and (2) should be made by the villagers concerned to the Amildar before the end of November.

(4) The Amildar shall, on receipt of the application, make a personal inspection of the affected tract and submit a report of the result, with a statement in the annexed form, to the Sub-Division Officer, who will forward it to the Deputy Commissioner by the end of December with his own opinion after personal inspection and such further enquiry as he may consider necessary to satisfy himself about the accuracy of the Amildar's report.

(5) On receipt of the report, the Deputy Commissioner shall, if he is satisfied with the claim of the villagers for suspension or remission as the case may be, submit a recommendation to the Revenue Commissioner, with a consolidated statement in the form menticned above before the end of January.

(6) If the Revenue Commissioner considers that a good case for the grant of suspension under Rule (1) is made out, he will sanction the suspension and cause an announcement thereof to be made before the beginning of the khistbandi in February, and shall forthwith report the fact for the information of Government with particulars of the tract affected and the probable amount of the suspended revenue.

(7) When the Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that remission of the suspended revenue should be sanctioned under Rule (2) he will report the case to Government and obtain their orders in the matter.

(8) The above rules will be applicable only to lands under tanks and not to those under river and other channels, the supply to which is more or less certain and assured.

4. These rules will not affect those relating to the grant of remissions of assessment of lands lying waste by breach of the sources of irrigation (Pages 195-196 of the new Revenue Manual).

C. VENKATA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.
PRESS TABLE.

EXD.—K. P. S.

WT 951—GPB—14-2-22—445

No. R. 3748-58—L. R. 502-17-10, DATED 4TH FEBRUARY 1922.

Taluk	Tract in respect of which concession is recommended	Nature of concession recommended, suspension or remission	Rainfall in the tract during the year as compared with the average	Nature of harvest in the tract during the past 2 years	Are the raiyat in the tract so impoverished by successive failure of crops or other causes as to render the concession recommended necessary as a measure of relief	Particulars of tanks in respect of which the concession is recommended												Remarks
						Name of tank	Total extent of wet lands under occupancy under the tank				Extent that remained uncultivated during the year for want of adequate water supply		Extent cultivated and estimated yield of crop				Approximate amount (of half wet assessment) which is proposed to be suspended or remitted	
							Village	Extent	Assessment		Village	Extent	Village	Extent	Estimated yield in annas		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated 7th December 1923.

Relief.

Issuing further instructions in the matter of affording —— in the affected tracts and directing the grant of further allotments to districts and imprests to certain Amildars.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 861-8—R. M. 11-23-3, dated 31st August 1923, sanctioning certain measures for affording relief in connection with the distress in Kolar District.

2. Government Order No. R. 1181-4—R. M. 11-23-6, dated 12th September 1923, sanctioning the proposal to take up the maintenance works to certain tanks in Kolar District.

3. Government Order No. R. 1375—R. M. 11-23-12, dated 22nd September 1923, approving of the Conservator's action in throwing open for free grazing the State Forests adjoining the Maddagiri Taluk.

4. Government Order No. R. 1544-50—R. M. 11-23-25, dated 3rd October 1923, sanctioning certain measures for affording relief in connection with the distress in Maddagiri Taluk.

5. Government Order No. 1679-83—R. M. 11-23-28, dated 12th October 1923, sanctioning certain further measures of relief for the Maddagiri Taluk.

6. Government Order No. C. 20-2—R. M. 11-23, dated 19th October 1923, placing at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, certain sums for Takavi Loans and tank restoration works.

7. Government Order No. C. 34-39—R. M. 11-23, dated 25th October 1923, sanctioning certain measures of relief in connection with the unfavourable seasonal conditions in the Nagamangala Taluk.

8. Government Order No. R. 2018-23—R. M. 11-23-32, dated 5th November 1923, sanctioning certain measures for affording relief in parts of the Bangalore District.

9. Government Order No. R. 2024-6—R. M 11-23-34, dated 5th November 1923, sanctioning an advance of Rs. 250 to the Amildar of Maddagiri.

10. Government Order No. R. 2027-9—R. M. 11-23-36, dated 5th November 1923, sanctioning certain measures of relief in the Maddagiri Taluk.

11. Government Order No. R. 2031-32—R. M. 11-23-48, dated 8th November 1923, sanctioning imprests to Amildars of Goribidnur and Bagepalli and the Deputy Amildar of Gudibanda.

12. Government Order No. R. 2041-2—R. M. 11-23-5, dated 9th November 1923, issuing instructions in the matter of granting Tavaki Loans.

13. Government Order No. R. 2276-87—R. M. 11-23-7, dated 22nd November 1923, sanctioning a sum of one lakh of rupees for relief in the affected parts of the State.

14. Government Order No. I. C. 3456-65—Ft. 29-23-41, dated 26th November 1923, approving of the Conservator's action in regard to the movement of cattle of maidan taluks to the forests of the malnad for grazing.

15. Government Order No. R. 2375-8—R. M. 11-23-79, dated 29th November 1923, diverting to Dodballapur Taluk an advance of Rs. 5,000 for tank maintenance sanctioned for Nagamangala Taluk.

16. Government Order No. I. C. 3501-6—Ft. 29-23-45, dated 29th November 1923, approving of the action taken by the Conservator of Forests in authorising the free grazing of the cattle in the State Forests of Dodballapur, Nagamangala, Huliyar and Chiknayakanhalli Taluks and removal of grass from State Forests of the Chitaldrug District and other State Forests.

No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, DATED 7TH DECEMBER 1923.

17. Government Order No. I. C. 3591-600—Ft. 29-23-53, dated 3rd December 1923, authorizing the Conservator of Forests to order the throwing open of the State Forests and plantations at his discretion for free grazing or for cutting and removal therefrom of grass or of leaves for cattle fodder.

18. D. O. Letter No. C. 147—23-24, dated 23rd November 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a report on the seasonal conditions and making certain suggestions as regards the measures to be adopted to relieve distress.

No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, DATED 7TH DECEMBER 1923.

In the several Government Orders read above, the Government have, on the information received from the reports of the Deputy Commissioners and also special reports from the Revenue Commissioner, issued urgent orders indicating the manner in which measures of relief should be adopted in the taluks which are labouring under adverse seasonal conditions due to continuous drought. It is not, however, clear to Government from the information so far received that a consistent and uniform policy is being followed to carry out the orders already issued. Piecemeal reports are being sent making various recommendations for the grant of additional sums of money to be utilised for various purposes. There is no information yet submitted to Government, in accordance with the instructions previously issued, as to the total amount that has already been spent out of the previous grants for urgent disbursements of Takavi Loans and for tank maintenance and tank restoration works, in respect of which the Revenue Commissioner was authorised to draw from the budget allotment as well as from the additional grants specially placed at his disposal. Government apprehend that there will be confusion in regard to the policy to be pursued, unless local officers are given strict instructions in the matter of the utilisation of the grants already sanctioned by Government for the purpose of relief. They are therefore pleased to direct as follows:—

1. (*a*) Each Deputy Commissioner will submit personally a weekly report to the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department giving detailed particulars of the situation in his district in the following tabular form:—

Number of works started with estimated cost			Number of persons employed	Total expenditure under Takavi Loan disbursements	Number of persons given gratuitous relief and the amount paid
Tank restoration	Tank maintenance	Temporary wells.			

(*b*) The report should contain information as to the need for starting additional works under these various heads and explain the necessity, if any, for the grant of additional allotments. As the Government are not in possession of information as to the total expenditure so far actually incurred under the various measures of relief sanctioned, no additional grants need be immediately made till such information is at hand.

2. The Deputy Commissioner should carefully check the imprest accounts of the local officers and see that the amounts are immediately recouped, when exhausted, from the sanctioned grants under the respective heads.

3 Long reports raising academic issues should be avoided and all local officers should be instructed to move about frequently and act on the spot with a certain amount of unfettered discretion according to the circumstances of each case.

4. It is not necessary now to lay down any elaborate policy, having regard to the fact that all the necessary measures have been sanctioned which must be operated upon first before undertaking larger relief operations in the affected tracts. It is necessary to make provision for the supply of fodder and water for cattle. In regard to the first, orders have been issued to the Conservator of Forests to cut all the available grass in the forest divisions of Shimoga and Bhadravati and send the same to the maidan districts immediately. An advance of Rs. 5,000 is placed at his disposal for the purpose and he is requested to depute a Sub-Assistant Conservator for such work. The destination for each consignment should be arranged for in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts of Tumkur and Kolar who will be responsible for the consignments being sent to the affected parts as quickly as possible. The Deputy Commissioners will be resp onsible for making all arrangements for the opening and management of depots and to the distribution of the grass supplied by the Conservator of Forests. As many depots as possible should be opened in the affected taluks and the grass should be sold at the rate of Rs 10 per ton to persons for the *bona fide* use of their cattle. In all cases in which the price cannot be recovered in cash, the value of the grass supplied should be treated as Takavi Loan under the rules in force.

5. The Revenue Commissioner will ask for additional grants under any of the heads necessary only when the funds placed at his disposal are exhausted.

6. As regards the question of rates sanctioned for the relief works opened, the Revenue Officers must act in concert with the officers of the Public Works Department. Although slight variations according to the local conditions may be allowed, a maximum should be fixed in each district by the Revenue Commissioner in consultation with the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings).

7. Government approve of the proposal to give subsistence loans in affected areas, free of interest, in deserving cases. A sum of Rs. 25,000 is sanctioned additionally for the purpose at the rate of Rs. 5,000 for the five taluks of Maddagiri, Goribidnur, Gudibanda, Koratagere and Dodballapur. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is also sanctioned as advance for tank maintenance and tank restoration works in these taluks. The question of recovering the advances given for maintenance works at longer intervals and the question of waiving the contribution for well works should be taken up separately and pending final orders thereon, no delay need take place in starting such works. To each of the five taluks mentioned above, a First Grade Overseer should be appointed forthwith to work under the orders of the Executive Engineer of the District to be in direct charge of all relief works under roads and tank restoration.

8. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to take special steps to start village improvement works in the affected localities out of the allotment sanctioned in Government Order dated the 22nd November 1923 up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 for each affected taluk. Orders have already been issued for the opening of the State Forests for free grazing wherever necessary. The cattle from the affected maidan taluks will be allowed to be taken to the malnad forests for free grazing.

9. The Amildars of Sira, Pavagada, Tumkur, Gubbi, Tiptur and Kunigal Taluks and the Deputy Amildar of Koratagere Sub-Taluk may be given an imprest of Rs. 500 for carrying on the village improvement works according to the orders dated the 22nd November 1923 and meeting other expenditure of an urgent nature which should be recouped from the sanctioned grants.

10. Special efforts should be made for digging temporary wells in all tank beds and in respect of all works, the instructions given in paragraph four of the Government Order of 22nd November 1923 will be strictly carried out.

11. In regard to remission, the recommendation made by the Revenue Commissioner to extend the time for application for remission under existing rules, till the end of December 1923, is approved. The other recommendations of the Revenue Commissioner on the subject of remission in the affected areas will be considered separately.

12. The Comptroller will be requested to keep an up-to-date account of the disbursements under all the operations sanctioned by the Government and debit it to a special head pending orders as regards the source from which the expenditure is to be met.

K. V. ANANTHARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government;
Revenue Department.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller to Government (through the Financial Secretariat).
The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings.
The Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—A. M. K.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

Government Order No. 3748-53 dated 4th February 1922 issuing revised rules in the matter of suspension and remission of wet assessment on tank-irrigated lands.

S. Para 11 of letter No. C. 147 dated 4th November 1923 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting certain proposals for the remission and suspension of Land Revenue during the year 1923-24 in tracts affected by drought.

Order No. 356-60/Dis.

Dated, Bangalore, the 16th January 1924.

Government passed certain general orders, in the Government Orders read above on the subject of granting suspension and remission of wet assessment on lands under tanks. The Revenue Commissioner has now submitted certain proposals which go very much beyond the scope of those orders and he recommends a general relaxation of the rule in the case of tracts affected seriously by adverse seasonal conditions in the districts of Kolar and Tumkur as a special case.

In Government Order No. R. 3583-93/R.M. 11-23-104 dated 7th December 1923, the time prescribed for submitting applications for such relief has been extended up to the end of December 1923 and Government are now pleased as a very special case to relax the general rules under which suspensions and remission can be granted in the taluks specified in the margin, of the two districts of Kolar and Tumkur which have suffered seriously on account of insufficient rainfall for more than two successive years and to order as follows:-

Goribidnur.
Gudibanda.
Maddagiri.
Koratagere.

Assessment on lands classed as wet.

1. In the case of lands classed as wet and irrigable under tanks

on which the crops have totally failed or the cut-turn is not more than two annas in the total of a normal crop of 16 annas, one-half of the assessment instead of being suspended for one year, shall be remitted.

2. Individual applications need not be insisted upon and tracts affected adversely may be dealt with together - the rules of inspection before granting remission already prescribed being followed in respect of each survey number.

3. Government are not prepared to accept the recommendations of the Revenue Commissioner to suspend half the assessment in the case of failure of crops on dry lands as they see no justification now for departing from the established principles upon which the dry lands have been and are to be assessed at each revenue settlement.

Sd/- T. Ramaiya,

For Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

To

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

- Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Kolar Districts.
- Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements.
- Comptroller to Government.

TSR.S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

G.O. No. R. 3748-58/L.R. 502-17-10 dated 4th ~~July~~ Febr 1922, issuing revised rules regarding remission and suspension of wet assessment on tank irrigated lands.

2. G.O. No. 356-60/D. 35-33-2 dated 16th January 1924 sanctioning the remission of half the assessment in the case of lands classed as wet and irrigable under tanks in Goribidanur Taluk and Gudibanda Sub Taluq in the Kolar District and Maddagiri Taluk and Koratagere Sub Taluq in the Tumkur District.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. D. 38 of 1923-24 dated 14th May 1924 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending sanction to the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District to suspend half the wet assessment in all the Taluks of his District except Goribidanur and Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal and Kasba Nandi and Purnasagara hoblies of Chickballapur Taluk.

4. Letter No. D. 38 of 1923-24 dated 29th May 1924 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the conditions in the Tumkur District are as bad as in the Kolar District and recommending that half the wet assessment may also be suspended in the case of lands in the highly affected parts of Pavagada, Sira, Gubbi and Tumkur Taluks and a portion of Kunigal Taluk on which the crops have totally failed or the outturn is not more than two annas.

Order No. 1159-62/Dis.

Dated, Bangalore, the 6th June 1924.

The Government Order of 1922 authorises the Revenue Commissioner to sanction suspensions of half the wet assessment in respect of lands under a tank on which owing to a general failure of rains, no crop is grown or the yield is not more than four annas. The relief required for the cases now brought to the

notice of Government can be given by the Revenue Commissioner under this order. The Revenue Commissioner reports that the ryots have not applied for the concessions within the prescribed time and that the inspections of the affected areas have not been conducted strictly according to standing orders. Having regard to the general failure of rains in the Districts of Kolar and Tumkur, Government are pleased to authorise the Revenue Commissioner to sanction suspensions of half the wet assessment in areas where there has been a total failure of crops or the outturn has been less than 4 annas, if he is satisfied that the inspections on which recommendations for suspension are based are satisfactory although not strictly in conformity with the order of 1923.

2. This order should be applied only to cases in which the assessment has not yet been paid.

For Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

To

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
" Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur Districts.
" Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
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